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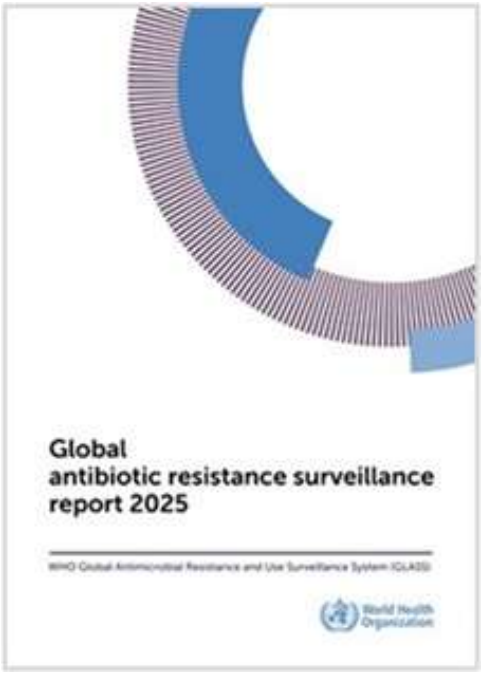
# Global antibiotic resistance surveillance report 2025

13 October 2025 | Global report

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## Overview

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a growing threat to global health, undermining the effectiveness of life-saving treatments and placing populations at heightened risk, whether from common infections or routine medical interventions.

The WHO Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS) supports countries in building national surveillance systems and generating standardized data to guide public health action.

This new WHO report presents a global analysis of antibiotic resistance prevalence and trends, drawing on more than 23 million bacteriologically confirmed cases of bloodstream infections, urinary tract infections, gastrointestinal infections, and urogenital gonorrhoea. Data were reported by 104 countries in 2023 and 110 countries between 2016 and 2023.

The report:

- **provides adjusted global and regional estimates of AMR in 2023 for 93 infection type–pathogen–antibiotic combinations;**
- **presents adjusted national AMR estimates for 2023 for key pathogen–antibiotic combinations; and**
- **tracks global and regional resistance trends for 16 combinations between 2018 and 2023.**

It also reviews progress in building global and national AMR surveillance systems since 2016 and introduces a scoring framework to assess the completeness of national data. Based on these findings, the report proposes priorities for action to strengthen surveillance systems and support country-level responses aligned with global targets.

A companion summary provides a concise overview of the key findings and recommended actions.

## Related

Global antibiotic resistance surveillance report 2025: summary


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